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ALGERIA

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BOUTEFLIKA COMMENTS ON COMORO ISLANDS INDEPENDENCE

Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 24 Jul 75 LD

[Text] Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Revolutionary Council member and foreign minister, made a statement following the proclamation of the independence of the Comoro Islands in which he noted that the proclamation of the Government of the Comoro Islands has embodied the distinct popular will of national sovereignty on the basis of the people's unity and the safety of the state territory.

He added that in accordance with the charter of the OAU, OAU recommendations and traditional stands toward the issues of liquidating colonialism, Algeria has hastened to accord recognition to the new state. He also said that trying to oppose the will of the Comoran people and trying to violate its unity and soil constitute foreign intervention and gross encroachment against the sovereignty and independence of the Comoro Islands.

Brother Bouteflika explained that Algeria considers the Comoro Islands a part of the African Continent. It also considers the aims of colonialism both in its old and new form as an attack directed at Africa and its nation and that the will of the Comoran people in manifesting its African statehood and independence gains meaning and significance on account that the Comoro Islands considers itself a part of the nonaligned countries movement to which the inhabitants of the Comoro Islands have declared affiliation.

The minister concluded his statement by supporting the rights of the Comoran people to liquidate the remnants of colonialism (of every form), free of every foreign interference or pressure.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI OPENS VOLUNTEERS CAMP, ANSWERS AS-SADAT

Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 0030 GMT 25 Jul 75 LD

[Report on speech by Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi at opening ceremony of the fourth Nasir Volunteers camp on 23 July]

[Text] Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution, made an important political speech at the opening ceremony of the fourth Nasir Volunteers camp, on Wednesday evening. He emphasized that the LAR is a firm ground for the fighters of the Arab nation. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: We meet here as equals. In the name of the Revolution Command Council I welcome you in your republic--the LAR. The LAR has always stressed that it should be a basis for Nasirism not in word but in deed. The LAR's actions confirm its adherence to Nasirism, for to abandon it is to betray the Arab nation. He added: There should be some firm ground for all those who fight for the dignity of the Arab nation. When I met you at a Nasir Volunteers camp in Musratah, in 1972, I told you that we had agreed--President as-Sadat and myself--that another meeting between him and me would take place in Libya in 5 months time to discuss unity between the two countries.

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BAGHDAD: SYRIAN LEADERSHIP CHANGES EXPECTED

Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Jul 75 JN

[Text] Beirut press reports say that the ruling regime in Syria will witness within the next few days changes described as important among those in authority. These reports reveal an aggravated struggle for power in Syria between those supporting the trend of the present regime toward pursuing a policy tending to increase rapprochement with the United States in order to deepen the so-called peaceful settlement with the Zionist entity and those opposing this trend.

U.S. political circles have called on the United States to make a rapid move to achieve a settlement between the Syrian regime and the Zionist enemy. These circles praised the policy pursued by the Damascus government, describing it as being characterized by moderation. These circles also expressed their concern that the U.S. Government would miss a decisive opportunity as a result of its lack of rapid movement, which would allow the forces opposing the Syrian ruling regime to hamper efforts to achieve a settlement.

BAGHDAD RADIO REPORTS EXECUTION OF THREE SYRIANS IN ALEPPO

Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 Jul 75 JN

[Text] REUTERS reports that the three Syrian citizens were executed in Aleppo this morning. This measure follows the escalation of the campaigns of arrests launched by the Syrian authorities against the elements opposing the submissive course of the Syrian regime toward the Palestine problem and the occupied Arab territories.

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Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: In fact another meeting did take place between President as-Sadat and me in Tobruk and it was announced that it was designed to establish unity between the two countries. Masses of the Libyan people marched from all over the country toward Tobruk to confirm their demand for unity. After that we moved from Tobruk to Benghazi, and the Benghazi declaration was issued. According to this, unity between the two countries would have been established in 1 year's time. We followed this in all seriousness and faith in the necessity of unity. We had reason to be serious. Our work proceeded on a road which the enemies of Libya had mined for us, until it was crowned with the declaration of [word indistinct] according to which a constituent assembly was set up to prepare a constitution for the unity between the two countries and nominate someone for the post of president. Indeed, a constituent assembly was established and 'unity committees' were set up. They studied every possible subject for the unification of the two countries. We expected soon afterward, however, that we were ploughing the sands, and that work was being hampered by the lack of desire for unity and by playing-for-time tactics.

What was being sought was not unity between the two countries but a return of U.S. colonialism to the region.

Thus, Al-Qadhdhafi said, the unionist action was frozen by the Egyptian side. Certainly, neither the constituent assembly nor the unionist committees in the IAR can move and work as long as the assembly is not complete with its members from Egypt and the unionist committees are not complete with their members from Egypt.

Up to this time the Arab nation has certainly recorded its disappointment over a unity that was almost, but not, established. The brother colonel said: Up to this minute, the members of the constituent assembly in the IAR are ready to resume their work. The members of the unionist committees in the IAR are also ready to resume their work because we proceed from the principle of the necessity of Arab unity, particularly between Egypt and Libya. I believe that any faithful fellow in Egypt cannot forsake this unity, especially between Libya and Egypt under these particular circumstances.

He said: Since there is a front facing the enemy and since there is seriousness in liberating the territory, then there must be seriousness in asking for this unity-asking for its establishment if we see that the Egyptian side is neither interested in nor serious about this unity. This confirms to us that there is no seriousness in facing the enemy in the issue of liberation and the issue of constructing progress.

The brother colonel said: We are in fact challenging despite the political circumstances. As I have said we proceed from our belief in the need for unity, especially between Libya and Egypt under these circumstances in particular.

As I also said, we are challenging those who are saying: We are following the line of 'Abd an-Nasir. We are putting ourselves in the arena of challenge. With this challenge, we want to challenge President Anwar as-Sadat. If he is a unionist and if he is in fact following the line of 'Abd an-Nasir, then let him prove it.

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If he is serious in confronting the enemy, confronting the enemy requires mobilization of a force equal to that of the enemy, then this force has no source except Arab unity, particularly unity between Libya and Egypt. We challenge him to issue his orders to the Egyptian members in the constituent assembly to resume their work and to say before the Arab nation that the unionist committees in the LAR and the Libyan members of the constituent assembly are ready to complete the unitary action despite the political circumstances in Egypt that I have mentioned.

Our belief in Arab unity, particularly between Libya and Egypt, is getting stronger especially at this particular stage. We were optimistic about your camps. Your first camp was opened with the declaration of unity. Unity was almost achieved. Let the Arab nation know who is sincere and who is not.

Colonel al-Qadhafi said: It is high time unionist columns played their role in every Arab country. I believe it is the responsibility of Nasirite unionists to take the initiative, before anyone else so that we can confirm our Nasirite and unionist trend by our work. 'Abd an-Nasir died while aspiring to the day Arab unity would be achieved. 'Abd an-Nasir was not merely an Egyptian nor did he merely work for Egypt; he was an Arab and a unionist. He lived for the unity of the Arab nation and died for it.

We are unionists and should confirm this by our actions. This is the time to translate slogans and words into action.

About 'Abd an-Nasir, Colonel al-Qadhafi said: Darkness was gradually receding from the land of the Arab nation, and 1952 marked the beginning of colonialism's retreat and the dawning of the independent nationalist movement of the Arab nation under 'Abd an-Nasir. We must say, however, that colonialism, reaction and Zionism were victorious in the battle from 1967 until 'Abd an-Nasir's death. What happened after 'Abd an-Nasir's death was simply the exploitation of their victory in that battle. 'Abd an-Nasir fought, despite the setback, and continued to fight from the defensive positions we came to adopt; he never surrendered, because the lines of defense did not fall and because the resistance continued even though it was within the defensive trenches. After 'Abd an-Nasir's death, however, the enemy simply had to win.

What is happening today in the entire region cannot be explained in any other terms than those of conflict between the movement of Arab nationalism for the independence, unity and strength of the Arab nation, and the movement of colonialism which rejects all this. He said: What is happening today is a conflict between the Arab nation and the colonialist forces. These colonialist forces have now most certainly penetrated our positions. This does not mean, however, that they have finished us off or that they have taken all our positions.

Let us declare to the entire world that the LAR is one of the strong positions. If a resistance post in the Arab arena falls, Libya is ready to keep the banner flying.

Colonel al-Qadhafi said: Those who today turn their backs on Arab unity appeared, yesterday to be firm believers in it; those who today attack the gains of the masses and annul the achievements of socialism, yesterday worked for it. The onslaught on us was fierce in 'Abd an-Nasir's time and the battle was kept up all the time, from 1952 until his death.

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The onslaught was fierce and the battle was kept up, but the difference was that 'Abd an-Nasir said "no" and never accepted capitulation no matter how bad the circumstances were, not even before 1967. He stressed that our confrontation is with imperialism itself as it is the real enemy. Our efforts and counterattack are not directed against those (?who are executing the orders) of the imperialist onslaught, but are directed against imperialism itself. Imperialism is the real enemy. The whole issue is that we are within the circle of a struggle between the Arab nation and imperialism. It looks as if imperialism has now established itself in some positions.

Al-Qadhdhafi stressed that unity between the peoples in the LAR and Egypt is the true answer to the setback and the imperialist onslaught. The brother colonel defined the outlines of serious action in confronting the imperialist onslaught in the Arab homeland. He said: It is not enough to cry over the gains of the masses which have been stolen and over the achievements that have been damaged. The real confrontation is: If imperialism scores a victory in one position then we should score victory in other positions and in as much as imperialism weakens one of our positions, we have to resolve to strengthen another of our positions in order to be at the level of the stage-- the battle between our nation and its enemy.

He said: The confrontation between the Arab nation and imperialism is a historic one. For this, we have to take the initiative quickly. This is our responsibility.

You, Nasirite unionists in particular, bear the responsibility for wresting the initiative. The brother colonel said: The onslaught on the socialist gains, the gains of the masses, makes us more anxious to assert them in other positions. We are working with a unionist [word indistinct] within one homeland. We have to stress socialism in our positions in order to prove to the masses that the fault is not in the socialist gains or in socialism or in its application, but in the onslaught on it.

The brother colonel dealt with the issue of liberating Palestine. He said that the official political dictionary has [word indistinct] this subject, thus pointing out that the demand for the expulsion of the Zionist enemy from Palestine and the call for its liberation have become something strange. He explained that the purpose behind this is to stress the spread of imperialism in the seventies and the saying that the resistance is over.

He said: This is only stated by the enemy himself. When the enemy's army penetrates our position, they issue such statements in order to prove that they have control of the situation. The brother colonel said: Imperialism wants to stress that it is controlling the Arab nation and that resistance is useless. By this it wants us to drop our weapons. He said: These voices do not deceive us. We are aware of and understand the issues. We consider the voices imperialist loudspeakers inside our positions. By this they are referring to the arrangements to give the enemy secure borders. Al-Qadhdhafi stressed that we know our positions and that our position has not fallen. He said: This position can resist. As Nasirites, we have to issue a counterappeal, to stress this stand and (?to stress) the Palestinian issue as they are a people expelled from their land and should return to it.

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The brother colonel asked: Will the end of the glorious struggle of the Arab nation be this farce? He said: We should issue a counterappeal. We should declare that our positions are standing fast and ready to fight.

The brother colonel stated that out of its responsibility and in its capacity as a state with an official status in the international community, the IAR must have this stand and this voice because this is the duty of the IAR.

He said: Even if we see darkness creeping back, this cannot under any circumstances weaken us or affect our determination. It will not make us believe that the Arab nation has to capitulate.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added: At a time when the world has come to accept a discussion on the expulsion of the Israelis from the United Nations, voices are heard within the Arab world itself calling for recognizing them as a state and of recognizing secure boundaries for them.

He said: What is happening in the Arab arena is a stopping of fedayeen activity, a crushing of the Palestine problem. He referred to the attitude of African states toward the Zionist enemy--those which broke relations with them and imposed a siege on them--and the entire world's condemnation of the Israelis for seizing Arab territories by force. He said: After all this, the Arabs are hinting that the siege be lifted from around the enemy.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi spoke of the need to encircle the enemy and tighten the grip on them, using all our positions. He asked: If the enemy is recognized and the siege lifted, why were people martyred in the Ramadan war, in the 1956 war, the 1948 war and in the war of attrition? He addressed the masses of Arab young men: The Arab nation cannot, after being led for 20 years by 'Abd an-Nasir, be broken as easily as the enemy thinks; we will inflict real losses on the enemy and will turn the tables on everybody. He emphasized that it is not in the power of the United States to dominate the Arab world that easily. He said: Be sure that if we indeed find the situation deteriorating to reach this point, and that the United States has won, the Arab nation will rise--even as someone in the throes of death--and will hit back. So, even if we fall down we will be martyrs and will have avenged ourselves.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi concluded his speech to the Nasirite Arab youth by saying: be sure of it, the U.S. efforts in the Arab region are merely ploughing in the sands.

PAPER ACCUSES AS-SADAT OF DISTORTING REVOLUTION

Tripoli ARNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 24 Jul 75 LD

[Text] Tripoli 24 July--Today's AL-FAJR AL-JADID accuses As-Sadat's regime of exploiting the successes of the 23 July revolution and the popular credit of President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's leadership in the interest of the measures and attitudes adopted by As-Sadat.

The latest of these attitudes was that As-Sadat tried to distort the contents and concepts of the 23 July revolution.

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On 22 July As-Sadat reiterated that he wanted to create new instruments to implement the revolution or, as he put it, constitutional establishments--as if An-Nasir did not set up such establishments.

What are these new instruments which As-Sadat has created the newspaper asks. There is no point in any measures or establishments if they are used for aims that contradict the revolution.

The newspaper draws the attention of As-Sadat's regime to the fact that it cannot convince the Arab people that instruments of the Western liberal style are capable of realizing the Arab revolutionary goal. All these misrepresentations, the paper adds, reveal to the Arab people how far As-Sadat's regime has sunk.

DPRK DEPUTY PREMIER ARRIVES ON VISIT

Tripoli ARNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 24 Jul 75 LD

[Text] Tripoli--Pak Song-chol, DPRK deputy premier and member of the KWP Central Committee, arrived here yesterday on a few days visit to Libya.

Dr Muhammad Ahmad as-Sharif, minister of education, and the DPRK charge d'affaires were at the airport to welcome him. Mr Pak stated that is visiting to consolidate friendly relations between the two countries.

Jallud Receives Pak

Tripoli ARNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 24 Jul 75 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 23 July--'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Revolution Command Council and prime minister, this afternoon received Pak Song-chol, member of the KWP Central Committee and deputy premier of the DPRK, who is currently visiting the Libyan Arab Republic. At the meeting a number of topics were discussed pertaining to cooperation and bilateral relations between Libya and the DPRK.

SUDAN.

ODUHO DISMISSED FROM POLITICAL BUREAU

Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 24 Jul 75 LD/EA

[Text] The SUDAN NEWS AGENCY has learned that Leader-President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Sudanese Socialist Union, has issued a decree dismissing Joseph Oduho [regional minister of housing and public utilities in the Supreme Executive Council for the southern region] from membership of the Political Bureau.

ABU ZAYD APPOINTED TO POLITICAL BUREAU

Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 24 Jul 75 LD/EA

[Text] The SUDAN NEWS AGENCY has learned that Leader-President, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the republic and president of the Sudanese Socialist union, has issued a decree appointing Rtd Maj Mamum Awad Abu Zayd as a member of the Political Bureau and adviser to the president of the republic on Arab affairs.

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TUNISIA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON QATARI AMIR'S VISIT

Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Jul 75 LD

[Tunisian-Qatar joint communique issued on 24 July]

[Text] In order to consolidate the fraternal relations between the Tunisian Republic and the State of Qatar and to strengthen the ties of cooperation between the two fraternal peoples, his highness the amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani paid an official visit to the Tunisian Republic in response to an invitation from His Excellency President of the Tunisian Republic Habib Bourbuiba, from 13 to 15 Rajab 1395 Hegira corresponding to 22 to 24 July 1975.

The great guest was accorded an official and popular welcome reflecting the deep and genuine fraternal and cordial ties between the two heads of state and the two fraternal peoples.

In an atmosphere full of friendship and understanding, inspired by the desire to continue the regular consultations between the two countries and in response to the duties of Arab solidarity at this crucial period in the history of the Arab nation, the two Arab leaders and members of their delegations held talks on bilateral relations and Arab issues, foremost among which was the Palestinian issue as well as current international issues.

With regard to bilateral relations, the two sides reviewed the relations between the Tunisian-Qatari peoples and ways of strengthening their cooperation in all fields.

In this framework, His Excellency Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Chatti and His Excellency Shaykh Qasim ibn Hamad Al Thani, Qatari minister of education and youth welfare, signed a cultural and technical cooperation agreement between the two countries.

The two heads of state reviewed the Arab world situation and its latest development. They affirmed the unanimous view of the Arab nation that solidarity is the sharpest of all Arab weapons in the struggle for the victory they are seeking.

The two heads of state also completely agreed that the fraternal Arab states should adopt whatever means they consider to be in their interests and necessary to safeguard their security and liberate their territory from Zionist occupation.

They also reaffirmed their full support for the PLO and their backing of it with all material, moral and diplomatic means in its capacity as the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people.

The leaders have agreed on the importance of working for closer relations among all the gulf states and the need to strengthen their ties in all fields in a manner which will insure the safety of their common interests and safeguard their existence away from the spheres of international struggle.